PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RICHMOND.

Important Measures to Restore Virginia to the Union.

A Deputation Sent to Invite the Virginia Legislature to Return to Richmond.

Thirty Millions of Property Destroyed in the Late Conflagration by the Enemy.

AN INTERESTING SCRAP OF HISTORY.

General Lee's Promotion to the Command of the Rebel Armies.

His Reception by the Virginia Convention.

The Citizens of Richmond Fast Growing Loyal,

Er. William H. Merriam's Despatches. VISITORS TO RICHMOND.

sot perceive as yet any abatement. It haves the truth somewhat in the rear to say that almost everybody emicaptured city. The provost marshals of the North must grow lean with labor in supplying passes to the regim nts, knocking at these gates for admission. The President of ed States came and raw, and, it may be added, conquered; Senators and legislators of less degree followed in rapid succession; and in all the throng yesterday I noticed the Vice President, accompanied by Senator Sumner, riding along Clay street in an ambu ance; but I shall not stop to notice or name the long array of eminent men and lovely women who have Socked to this city since Monday last, A PARADE OF THE TWENTY-POURTH CORPS.

To-day Richmond has witnessed a glory which she sould now ill afford to spare the remembrance of. A di-vision of tried and faithful troops from the Twentybeen patiently waiting for the opportunity to walk these streets unmolested, have marched them with all the accompaniments of military display. Accompanying the command, I had a fair opportunity of rebels ready to take the oath, and a more motley set of labitans it would be, indeed, difficult to "fish up." I through the city. They gazed at the glittering uniforms of the officers and then at their own rags. They turned their eyes to behold the glistening bayonets that had aided to assert the supremacy of the constitution with a success wholly destitute of any vanity on our part, and wondered why they had ever been rebels, without apparently desiring to surrender their opinions though their

This morning a deputation, consisting of Henry W. homas, former State Senator from the Fairfax district, and more recently Second State Auditor; David J. Burr, member of the House of Delegates from this city; eral Joseph B. Anderson, proprietor of the Tred for as the Confederacy may be concerned. Several members of the Virginia Legislature who remained here after the evacuation are working zealously in behalf of the return of Virginia to the Union, and—the statement will startle you, as coming from living men—upon the soultion of the abolition of alavery. A munmy of three thousand years standing in Exerction responses

The city amessor of Richmond estimates the losses by the conflagration resulting from Ewell's order to burn the tobacco at two-thirds of the aggregate value of the whole city. The area embraced by the fire comprised the great business portion of the town; while the amount of goods stored in the burned buildings enhances to the extent of fifty per cent the losses sustained by the de-struction of houses. Thirty millions of dollars will hardly cover the lesses in every way and from every

THE PIRST NATIONAL BANK IN RICHMOND.
The First National Bank of Richmond is to go into operation in the course of ten days.
The Hon. John Van Buron was a guest of General Weitzel in the late halfs of Jest. yesterday.

It has been ascertained that only eight hundred hogs-heads of the F. such tobacco were destroyed by the late sonflagration. From this it will be seen that the duties of the French consul in this city are measurably

The army headquarters will soon be moved here.

The news of the surrender of General Lee is in conformity with a promise made to the Virginia Secession vill be seen by the following proceedings that he pledge

On the 22d day of April, 1861, the following proceedings

GENERAL LEE'S CONFIRMATION.
On motion of Mr. CHTCHER, the nomination was unani-

S COURTEMES OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION ON THE OC-On motion of Mr. Passron, the following resolutions

and naval forces of the State of Virginia, with the rank of major general, in this hall, at twelve o'clock M on to-morrow.

And it is further Resolved, That the Governor, Advisory Connell and Major General Robert E. Lee be, and they are hereby, invited to be present at the address to be delivered by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, at one o'clock on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Jounston, the following resolution was adopted:—

After the customary opening of business was concluded, General Lee's reception was made the order. The official reporter recorded the reception of Major General Lee as follows:—

of the committee appointed to invite and conduct that gentleman to the hall.

Mr. Morron introduced Captain M. F. Maury, late of the United States Navy, who, with Colonel Smith, constitute the other members of the Advisory Council.

Every delegate was on his feet during this ceremony. The Governor and Mr. Stephens were assigned seats nother right of the President and the three members of the Advisory Council on the left.

GENERAL LEE EXTREST THE CONVENTION.

At this time Major General Lee entered, leasing on the sam of Mr. Johnson, of Richmond, chairman of the committee appointed to conduct the distinguished military chief to the hall. As they reached the main asist Mr. Johnson said:—Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you and to the Convention Major General Lee.

The Passident—Major General Lee, in the name of the people of your native State, here represented, I bid you a cordial and heartfelt welcome to this hall, in which we may almost yet hear the echo of the voices of the statesmen, the soldiers and sages of by-gone days, who have borne your name, and whose blood now flows in your veins.

one determination, and that is that she shall be defended, and that no spot of her soil shall be polluted by the foot of an invader.

When the necessity became apparent of having a leader for our forces, all hearts and all eyes, by the impulse of an instinct which is a surer guide than reason itself, turned to the old country of Westportland. We knew how prolific she had be n in other days of heroes and statesmen. We knew she had given birth to the Father of his Country; to Richard Benry Lee, to Monroe, and last, though not least, to your own gallant father; and we knew well, by your own deeds, that her productive power was not yet exhausted.

Sir, we watched with the most profound and intense interest the triumphal march of the army led by General Scott, to which you were attached, from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexicq; we read of the amgulnary conflicts and the blood-stained fields, in all of which victory perched upon our own banners; we knew of the unfading lustre that was shed upon the American arms by that campaign; and we know size—what your modesty has always disclaimed—that no small share of the glory of those achievements was due to your valor and your mittary genius.

Sir, one of the proudest recollections of my life will be the honor that I yesterday had of submitting to this body the confirmation of the nomination made by the Governor of this State of you as commander-in chief of the military and naval forces of this Commonwealth. I rose to put the question, and when I asked if this body would advise and consent to that appointment, there rushed from the hearts to the tongues of all the members an affirmative response that told, with an emphasis that could leave no doubt of the feeling whence it emanated. I put the negative of the question for form sake, but there was an unbroken silence.

Sir, we have, by this unanimous vote, expressed our convictions that you are, at this day, among the living citizens of Virginia, "first in war." We pray to God most fervently that you may so conduct the operat

and that you will fall with it in your hand rather than the object for which it was placed there shall fail. (Appasse)

Major General Lee responded as follows:—

GENERAL LEE'S SPECH.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEREN OF THE CONVENTION—
Profoundly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, for which I must say I was not prepared, I accept the position assigned me by your purtiality. I would have much preferred had your choice failen on an abler man. Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience, and the aid of my fellow citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword. (Applause.)

The chair was then vacated, and some time was spent in the introductions of delegates to Major General Lee, and the tender to him of congratulations by the members.

bers.

Upon requiring the chair, the President formally introduced Vice President Stephens, Special Commissioner from the Confederate States of America, who addressed the Convention of Mr. Carrenza, the Convention took a recess until four e'clock P. M.

Mr. William H. Stiner's Despatch.

tion of their hitherto capital, and the expected entrie of locality was in flames, and burning with a rapidity which not only defied the exertions of the firemen, but threatdued, after having devoured millions of dollars worth of property. The wheels of the newly established govern-ment are well greased, and running very smoothly; and

respondent, who, finding military affairs at Fortress Monroe uninteresting and monotonous, sought for a wider field to exercise his functions, and the ex-capital of the decayed confederacy offers the inducement in a most ample form. At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon I arrived here from (ity Point, on the mail steamer Metamora, Captain Wm. Van Valkenburgh, land-

fast being ground into fine powder by the many army wagons passing up and down, giving the pedestrian more of an appearance of baving valked through the State of New Jersey than the principal street of the rebel capital. Whether the stores and houses destroyed will ever be rebuilt is a question of time and money. Certain it is, however, that Northern enterprise and capital will have to do it, if done at all.

THE RAYE FOR STORE.

In consequence of the demolition of the many stores there is a scarcity of war-houses; and the robeing so many persons here a ekins to establish business, there is a great demand for places, and the owners, having their eye to profit, demand exorbitant prices, and n some instances inferior stor's have rented for the enormous sum of \$3,600 per annum. Whether the amount of trade which these speculators expect to do will justify such a heavy outlay time only will show.

The general feeling of the people, from what I have been able to judge, in conversation with several of the old residents yesterday, is a spirit of m chaness and disposition to become good and loyal citizens. of the United States sovernment, and receive that protection under the old flag which the ratitesnake banner could not afford. A very respectable old geuti man whom I met in the street I engaged in conversation, and from him I obtained a great deal of interesting information. He said that he had been a resident of Richmond for more than forty years. He had been opposed to secosion from the start, but a despotic, tyrannical and unscrupulo's government, checked every outburst of Union sentiment, and punished such treason with the ulmost rigor. He repeated the statement that nothing of the contemplated evacuation was known until Sunday evening at eight o'clock, and the intelligence was received with great deligh by those entertaining Union sentiments, and upright conduct of the Union troops. People now can up to be different to be successive the provisions is very extensive, and even a number of once wealthy families are

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch RICHMOND, Va., April 9, 1865.

TRYLCES AT ST. PAUL'S EFISCOPAL CHURCH. At St. Paul's Episcopal church the pastor to-day prayed for "all those in authority," leaving out the President of Jefferson Davis and family were in the habit of going for the purpose of displaying their pious (?) devotion. The congregation presented a sorry sight. It was mostly composed of women. These were nearly all dressed in black. During the services not a few of them were much touched and even cried.

There are about five hundred guests to-night at the Spottswood Hotel. Major General Silas Carey and several other distinguished officers are stopping here.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Blavery Dead in Virginia.

[From the Rehmond Whig, April 10.]

Whatever may be the fate of the constitution amendment, it is as certain as sunrise that slavery Virginia is dead.

A National Bank in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 10.]

A national bank of the United States is to be immediately established in Richmond, where shares in United States stocks will be sold at the rates established in Northern cities.

Value of the Property Destroyed During
the Evacuation of Richmond.
[From the Richmend Whig, April 10.]
The aggregate value of the property destroyed in Richmond foots up 22,146,240. Imposing as these figures appear, they are far short of the truth, for the reason already stated: that real estate was, before the war, invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market. Our list covers no more than the value of the bricks and mortar.

Review of General Ords Corps at Rich-

Review of General Ords Corps at Eten-mond.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 10.]

Saturday afternoon was rendered a remarkable day in Richmond by the first review and parade of the United States forces occupying the city.

These troops composed the Third division of the Twenty-fourth army corps, of the Army of the James, commund-ded by Major General Godfrey Weitzel, in absence of

troops.

Long accustomed as rebel eyes have been to the once all pervading "gray," we do not believe that the sudden substitution of "bine" as the prevailing color is distasted in the may, of our citizens, thousands of whom looked on the military spectacle of Saturday, not as the display of provess on the part of a triumphant fee, but a gan exhibition of the military g nlus and resources of the United States, which all can again concemplate with pride.

exhibition of the military g nius and resources of the United States, which all can again concemplate with pride.

None of the colored troops appeared on the parade or review; but it is as d that a separate display of them will probably take place before long.

One feature of the display was evident to every observer, and that was the superior drill, secrale and distipline manifested by the men in their marching and soldierly bearing; the perfect condition of their arms and equipments, burnished to a dazzling brightness; the batteries drawn by well-trained horses, fat and steel and substantially caparisoned—all in six-king contrast to what the citizens have been accustomed for the four years during which Richmond was hold by the rebol army.

The reporter passed over the greater part of the parade, and did not witness or hear of a single unpleases and the title of the citizens have been accustomed for the four years during which Richmond was hold by the rebol army.

The reporter passed over the greater part of the parade, and did not witness or hear of a single unpleases and the state of the parade of the children of the parade of the United States troops in the capital of Virginia.

OUR VICTORIES.

Important Speech of President Lincoln.

His Views on the Peace, Reconstruction and Emancipation Questions.

Splendid Compliment to Gen. Grant and His Officers and Soldiers.

A Day of Wational Thanksgiving to be Appointed.

THE PEOPLE'S TE DEUM.

Grand Thanksgiving Service in Trinity Church.

One Hundred Guns Fired in Union Square,

ILLUMINATION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS-SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

The Executive Departments, including the President's Mansion, were again illuminated to-night, and adorned places of business and private dwellings. Bonfire lexed in many parts of the city and reckets were fired. Thousands of persons of both sexes repaired to the Exe cutive Mansion, and after several airs had been played by call, appeared at an upper window. The cheering with which he was greeted having ceased, he spoke as fol

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. et this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give expression cannot be restrained. In the dst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a national thanskgiving is being prepared harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. transmitting much of the good news to you. But no part of the honor for plan or execution is mine. To More Than Half of General Pickett's to my knowledge that I am much of for some supposed agency in setting up and see Sustain the new State government of Louisiana. I have done so much and no more than the public for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to dopted by any State, would be acceptable to and susclamation to the heretofore excepted parts of Virgini the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress. But even he approved every part and parcel of the plan Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previous ly excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members to Congress. So that as it applied to Louisiana every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress and I received many commendations of the plan, writ sons supposed to be interested in seeking a reconstruc-tion of a State government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached would reconstruct substantially on that plan. I wrote to result is known. Such has been my only agency in getting up the Louislana government. As to sustaining

subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer

ing to answer that question I have purposely forborne

question has not been nor yet is a practically material one, and that any discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have

to all if it contained fifty thousand or thirty thousand, it does. It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elections franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very inte Still, the question is not whether the Louisiana govern ment, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The rove it, or to reject and disperse? Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding her new State government? Some twelve thousand votes in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana rightful political power of the State, held elections, organised a State government, adopted a free State to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the electrial franchise upon the colored man. This Legislature has already voted to ratify the conntional amendment recently passed by Congress lishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve and persons are thus fully committed to the Union and to perpetuate freedom in the State-committed wants-and they ask the nation's recognition and ts assistance to make good this committal. if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in fact, say to neither help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say: This cup of liberty which these, your old masters, held to your lips, we will dash from you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and when, where and how. If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new rovern We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of twelve it, and riven it to a complete success. The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigit that he desires the elective franchise, will be not attain than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. (Laughter.) Again, if we reject Louisiana we also reject actional constitution. To meet this proposition it has States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such a ratifi a tion would be questionable, and sure to be persistently questioned, while a ratification by three-fourths of al the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable. repeat the question, can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by sustaining or by discarding the new State government? What has been said of Louisiana will apply to other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State, and such im

case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive ment. Important principles may and must be inflexible In the present skuation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering and shall not fail to act The President, during the delivery of the above speech, was frequently interrupted by applause, and on its con

clusion, in the midst of the cheering, the band struck up

There were repeated calls for Senaior Sumner, but he after the applause had subsided, he directed attention to

congregation, and hundreds were nuable to obtain admission to the building. Before the commencement of

Vinton, the clergy and choir moved in process sion from the vestry room to the chancel. The cho's consisted of twenty-two boys and twenty men, the forprincipal singers were:—Tenori, Messra. Mayer and Weeks; bassi, Messra. Albon and Woodman; soprani, choral organ, and Mr. Diller at the large organ. The

Rev. Dr. Ogilby intoned the opening sentences:—
The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him. • • • O God, we have heard with our cars, and our fathers have declared unto us the noble works that Thou dwist in their days and in the old lime before them. Choir and people then took up the noble Psalm of

Thanksgiving after victory, set forth among the prayers

If the Lord had not been on our side, now may we say, if the Lord himself had not been on our side when men rose up against us,

They had swallowed us up quick, when they were so wrathfully displeased at us, &c. Afterwards followed the beatitudes from "The Sermon

on the Mount," read with solemn distinctness by the Ray, Dr. Haight. The passage "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God,"

it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our fronds. As the last throbbing noise of this magnificent song of praise died away the flev. Dr. Vinton entered the pulpit and delivered a set yet, whatever it may become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the secoled States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in fact easier, to do this without entired any one man to arrive at such a statute as to call forth the bloisary of herogenical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in fact easier, to do this without entired any one man to arrive at such a statute as to call forth the bloisary of herogenical relations between the settled of the approach of prace and not the Union, and each forever after innocently include he proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he with the sole of the Union, or only gave then proper practical relations, the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he will be the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he will be the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he will be such as a proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he will be such as a proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently include he will be such as a proper practic

GRANT.

Rumors of Peace Propositions from the Enemy's Lines.

General Grant to Visit City Point on the 10th Inst.

Railroad Communication Opened to Nottoway Court House.

CITY POINT STILL THE BASE OF OUR ARMIES.

Our Troops Jubilant Over Their Late Successes.

Additional Particulars of the Operations of the 7th Inst.,

> Mr. S. T. Bulkley's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, DEATONSVILLE, April 7, 1865.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE 7TH. army, including eight of his best generals, will about close out the army in this State: The evidence of the the whole march. Every mile abandoned wagons, artil lery and ammunitions have strewn the road. Yesterday no less than eight hundred were captured and destroyed General Sheridan has made the largest part of the cap ness, and are entitled to an equal share of the credit. It s expected to-day to get the balance of the army.

OUR CASUALITES IN THE PURSUIT. Our loss in killed and wounded has not been large He is doing well, and will not lose his leg. Colonel Hugh H. Janeway, of the First New Jersey cavalry, was killed hile leading a charge.

Captain W. S. Thomas, of the First Pennsylvania cav-alry, captured four battle flags, had four horses shot der him, and finally lost a leg.

General Lee is retreating towards Lynchburg, on the nain road, through Deatonsville, Farmville, &c. THE REBRIS SURPRISED AT OUR MOVEMENTS

The rebels seemed greatly surprised at the rapidity of erday, said "that General Sherman told him that he was coming up to help him to take Richmond;" but, says he, "we will capture Lee's army, march down and gob ble up Johnston, and shake hands with Sherman over the as well as they have, as their animals are in a sh

APPORATION COURT HOUSE, April 9-8 P. M. General Grant will leave for City Point to-morrow

The railroad is now in running order to Nottoway Oc The troops are in the highest state of excitement over he surrender of Lee and his army, and the great suc cesses in general that have attended their recent brillians

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatches.

PEACE RUMORS. Rumor has it that last night the President received an official communication on the subject of peace. It is reported that the communication referred to came from

An order is still out restricting citizens from vi Richmond. Nevertheless, in a few special cases, passe have been granted to citizens to go there.

few of these, notwithstanding, have got into the city with place for them to go to make money. They prefer money to spend, and bence cannot patronize the traders

The buildings still remain at City Point where Ger Grant had his headquarters. Even the Herath tents are up, and remain as they were before the Lieutenant General went away. There are none of General Grant's of the United States.

The best of care is being afforded the wounded. These will be sent North as speedily as possible CITY POINT STILL THE BASE

the field. Richmond is considered only a post. RAILROAD COMMUNICATION. burg by rail. There is no regular time table for running

are attached to the trains that leave immediately after from the North are sent out regularly every day.

Yesterday the Southside Railroad was in running order from Petersburg es far out as Ford's station. In

several days this railroad will be opened to Burkesville. The Southside Railroad line gauge is five feet. Ours and the rolling stock we have here is adapted to four former to correspond with the latter. The army is being well supplied. There will be direct railroad communication from City Point to where the

army is in less than a week from date. The following notice will no doubt prove of interest to

the public:—
Until further orders there will be a semi-daily line of steamers between Richmond and City Point, leaving Richmond at ax o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. City Point at eight o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. All persons taking passage on the same must provide themselves with permits from the Provost Marshal, and, unless travelling under orders, will provide themselves with transportation tickets.

Fare, each way, one dollar.

GEORGE W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, City Point depot.

April 8, 1865.

The Wilson Small and Metamora are the passenger

The Wilson Small and Metamora are the passenger steamers plying between City Point and Richmond. Steamers cannot run up and down the river between